

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.

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THE NATION'S GUEST NEXT WEEK: M. FALLIÈRES, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, IN MANY POSES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.

M. Fallières, who is coming to visit the Franco-British Exhibition, to which he will be accompanied by the King, arrives at Dover on Monday, the 25th. The visit to the Exhibition will be paid on the following day. M. Fallières is to be received with royal honours, and will be provided with an escort of Life Guards. He stays in London until the 29th.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

MISS ASHWELL'S QUADRUPLE BILL AT THE KINGSWAY.

MISS LENA ASHWELL'S managerial luck, or taste, cannot make a mistake. Already she has given us at the Kingsway two full-sized dramas of a piquant and original sort; last Tuesday afternoon came a quadruple bill of one-act plays, every item of which was interesting. The first of the series, the work of Judge Parry, is a breezy, if conventional story of a Lancashire lass, who finds that the man to whom she has given her heart has already made a bad bargain in matrimony. She is prepared to commit bigamy with him, as he cannot afford to divorce his wife; but just in time they learn that she is a notorious bigamist herself. The piece has many bright touches of humour and observation, and it is admirably acted by Miss Gertrude Scott as the domineering heroine, Mr. Hallard as the lover, and, above all, Mr. Michael Sherbrooke as the girl's kindly old father. "Charlotte on Bigamy" is followed by "A Nocturne" of Mr. Anthony Wharton's composing. This is just a contrast beautifully drawn between two girls who have shared between them for years two poor rooms and the attentions of a slatternly landlady. The one is blessed with good looks, a lover whom she is soon to marry, personal charms, and an amiable disposition. The other girl has had a hard and loveless life, has to grind at an uncongenial profession, is poor and rather plain, and suffers from a temper that is often morose and sulky. She has enjoyed but one sentimental experience, and that was but fleeting. She goes to sleep over her work, and we are shown of what she dreams: the lover waking her with a kiss, promising her surcease from toil and drab days, and offering her instead a life full of colour, joy and love. She wakes to creep sadly to bed. In the rendering of this piece there is one superlative performance—Miss Haidee Wright's in the rôle of the unhappy heroine, a performance charged with most poignant pathos. To the "Nocturne" succeeds a melodramatic episode of Mrs. Clifford's, in which Mr. McKinnel plays with his customary intensity the part of a suicide, supported by Miss Constance Collier. But perhaps the cleverest item of the programme, though somewhat cynical, was a little comedy of Mrs. Anstruther's, "The Whirligig." This is concerned with the situation of a charming woman who is wrapt up in her son, and has fond dreams about his future wife, but suddenly discovers that he has been trapped into marriage with a woman as old as herself, and withal scheming and hard-natured. The tears and smiles of Miss Marion Terry, as the mother so bitterly hurt, were the most appealing feature of the afternoon's acting.

[Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.]

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TALKS WITH TOM BINGLEY ON PARLIAMENT AND PERSONS.

BY G. S. STREET.

XIII.—ON TOWNS AND MOUNTAINS.

THE attentive reader of this column noticed last week that it was not, as it were. I do not doubt that he went about his affairs with a cold dread in his heart lest something serious had happened to Tom or me. In fact, I have received some sympathetic inquiries which deeply affected me. It is all right, attentive reader: Tom and I merely stood aside, in an attitude of courteous deference, that you might have the rarer and keener pleasure of reading the Duke of Argyll's ode for the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition. Not to allow that talk, however, to perish wholly without a sign, I have numbered this one thirteen, whereas the last published was eleven. Louis XVI. was actually succeeded by Louis XVIII., that the unfortunate little Prince who never was King *de facto* might yet have his place in the roll. As for number twelve, it contained (from me) an ingenious defence against the charge of inactivity in the propagation of my political principles, and on Tom's part some extremely shrewd and luminous remarks on Mr. Asquith's Budget and Old Age Pension scheme. The appreciative collector may have a type-written copy for fifty guineas—but perhaps he will prefer to imagine it. Turn we to newer themes.

Walking with Tom in the country on Sunday morning, I asked him what he thought of the legislative achievements in the past week. "Well, you know," said he, "you may scoff, but we're really coming on as a useful institution. We are going to give you beautiful and wholesome towns to live in, and when you're tired of them, freer access to the mountains. At any rate we've begun to do it. You ought to be jolly grateful." "Ah, yes," said I—excuse my egotism, reader, in sometimes reporting *my* remarks literally also; I cannot let Tom have it all to himself, much as I like him—"ah, yes, I was much impressed by John Burns's opening speech on his Town Planning Bill. I have even committed one of his sentences to memory, that I may repeat it in moments of emotion: his Bill is going to make 'the home healthy, the house beautiful, the town pleasant, the city dignified, and the suburb salubrious.' And the man modest, I suppose—at least, by the time it's through Committee it may have had that effect too." "Now, that's your nasty, ill-natured, literary, superior, critical way of looking at things. Why grudge John Burns a little flourish about his work? He naturally thinks it good, and it would be silly to pretend he didn't. It's much heartier and more human to be cock-a-hoop over what one does than to pretend it's of no importance. What I like about Burns is that he really is keen about beautiful things and really has a good idea of them, too, and that's a good deal in a man who's had his rough-and-tumble, fighting sort of life, most of it passed in very unattractive surroundings, I should think. But, mind you, before his Bill does all that he hopes, he'll have to bring in another compelling and enabling members of Town Councils and Boroughs and all that to be persons of artistic feeling, and that will be rather too tough a job even for him. Still, he does give them the chance of doing good if they like to take it, and provides a reasonable amount of jogging up for them if they don't." "Didn't some Labour Member go for the Bill, Tom?" He laughed. "Yes; it would be odd if one of his old pals didn't get a knife into John whatever he did. Jowett, of Bradford, found a weak spot or two. Explain the whole thing to you? Well, no; not just now. Long said he couldn't understand it after reading it through several times, and I don't want to be presumptuous: I'll wait for him." "But you can tell me the general effect, Tom?" I suppose in a year or two all those hideous rows of squalid little houses that depress one so whenever one goes back to London, will have disappeared; and we shall have neat, beautiful little houses in their place, each with its flowering garden? Shall we?" "Well, no," said he; "to be quite frank, I don't think we shall."

"Then we shall still want to escape to the mountains, Tom. I was glad to read about that Bill of Trevelyan's." "I don't doubt you were, and I expect what pleased you was the idea that it would annoy rich people who own deer-forests." I explained to him that I had no personal objection to rich people who were agreeable, and asked me to stay with them, and proceeded to a brief excursus, which I regret to omit from want of space, on the nature of feudalism, and how it was Socialism in the rough, and how even now certain remains of it had their value. "Well," said he, with an air of kindly concession, "of course, all that theorising's pretty average tosh, but I grant you this much truth in it: that people who have always lived on a place and understand the traditions and obligations of the position don't put people's backs up like the other chaps who regard land as a possession like a toothbrush, to be used as they like and not to be touched by anyone else. And those chaps are generally people who don't understand English life at all. Everybody knows we should never have heard of this Bill if it hadn't been for some Americans looking on harmless excursionists as though they were burglars. It's their naughty Republican exclusiveness, I suppose. The thing isn't confined to Scotland, by any means. This Bill was necessary, I grant you—more's the pity: it ought not to have been. I only hope it won't do as much harm as good." "Of course, you take the sporting point of view: you think the deer more important than the excursionists." "No," said Tom gravely; "that's where you're wrong. I'm fond of deer-stalking, and should be sorry to see it spoiled, but if there isn't room for it in this bit of an island—then there isn't, that's all. But I don't want rows between different classes of people when voluntary concessions would avoid them, and when you limit a man's rights he's apt to stand strictly on what you leave him. However, if landowners have chosen to be selfish, they must take the consequences."

MODERN WARFARE REALISTICALLY IMITATED BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT ALDERSHOT.

Red Cavalry in Wood.
Guns.

2nd Lincoln Regiment.
Guns.

1st Gordon Highlanders.

Guns.

Infantry Entrenched.
Wire Entanglement.

2nd Royal Irish Rifles.

Guns.

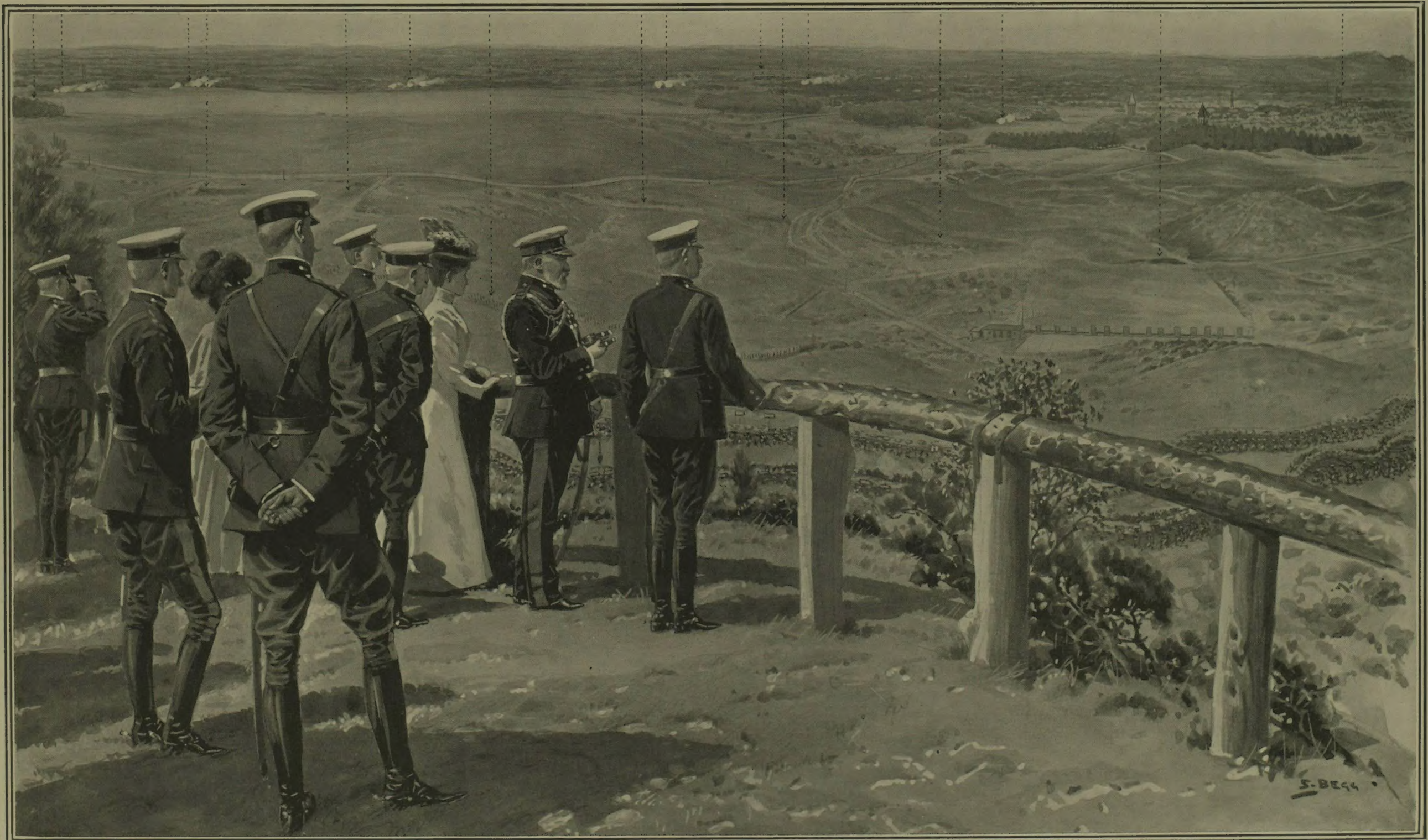
2nd Scottish Rifles.
Balloon Shed. Guns.

1st Buffs.

Guns.

2nd Yorks Light Infantry.

Aldershot Town.



General French. Queen.

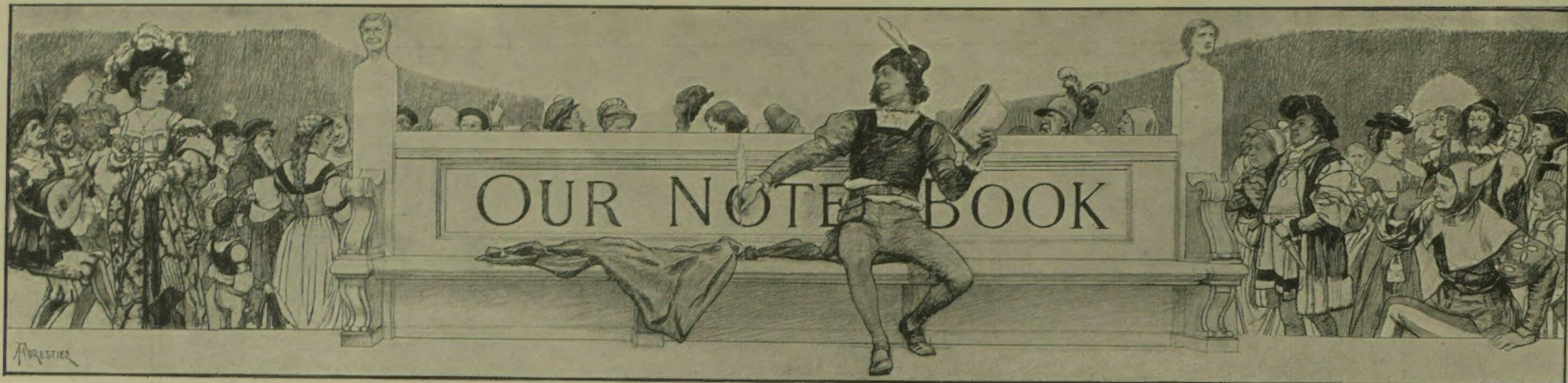
King.

General Smith-Dorrien.

THE KING AND QUEEN ON CÆSAR'S CAMP: WATCHING THE ATTACK MADE BY "REDLAND'S" DEFENDERS DURING THE GREAT FIELD-DAY AT ALDERSHOT.

On May 18 the King and Queen went to Aldershot, to see the most realistic sham-fight that has ever been organised on the great drill-ground. It was understood that an invading force from "Blueland" was supposed to have captured Cæsar's Camp, and the object of the day's operations was to dislodge them. The defenders of "Redland," the home country, believed that the invaders' full force had not come up, and that Cæsar's Camp was therefore held by a comparatively small body. In this, however, the

Red troops were deceived, for they stormed the heights only to find that the invaders were fully supported, and after a fierce combat the defenders of Redland were forced to retire beyond the Basingstoke Canal. The Blue invaders were led by Major-General Grierson, the Red defenders by Major-General Stephenson. The scheme of operations was arranged by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. At the conclusion the King inspected machinery, barracks, soldiers' institutes, and canteens.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

OUR practical politics are the reverse of practical, and I think I know the reason. Men will not realise that the only sensible thing to be done with a sentimental question is to talk about it sentimentally. It is practical to discuss a material question in a materialist way. But it is quite as practical to discuss a spiritual question in a spiritualist way. If you are talking about hunger, you can only talk about whether, in a physical sense, hunger is satisfied. But if you are talking about honour, you can only talk about whether (in the wildest sense of the duellist) honour is satisfied. But modern government will go in for settling sentimental questions without considering sentiment. For instance, the question of drink is an entirely sentimental question. The man who drinks wine or beer with his friends does it from a good sentiment. The man who drinks absinthe or whisky by himself does it from a detestable sentiment. But they are both sentimentalists: they both wish to achieve a certain state of the emotions. And the real mistake of the practical politician who treats this question is simply that he tries to treat it practically. You might as well try to treat sunsets practically.

Suppose the government took account of that privacy which is demanded by all engaged couples when they are in love. The government might reasonably take no account of it at all; and perhaps this is the most wholesome way: let the lovers find their privacy how and when they can, as they do at present. But suppose the government said—"We have provided small stone cubicles for engaged couples, all in a row and lighted by electric light, and they can be obtained by the male and female each applying for a ticket." Then I think it would be fair to say to the State—"You have gone out of your way to satisfy a mere emotion, and you have not satisfied it. Either give us the sort of sentimental secrecy we like, or let us steal it—which we like even better. Either satisfy our hearts—or don't trouble your heads."

Now, all drink is divided into two inspirations, conviviality and morbidity. But neither of them can be discussed on merely material lines. So that when people continue (as they are still doing) to ask me my opinion of the Licensing Bill, I have difficulty in giving what is called a practical answer. A friend of mine, who is a member of Parliament, threw a sudden but soothing light upon the matter. He says that there is no Licensing Bill. It does not exist. He says that a Bill in Parliament is not a unity at all, but a string of quite separate and inconsistent clauses with any of which a man might agree, while detesting and despising the one before and the one after. I may add that my friend voted for the Second Reading, and so should I if I were so unlucky as to have the chance. I say this lest anyone should accuse me of hedging.

But the truth is that all our government is a system of hedging: they put this clause in to please this section, that clause to please another. It is often difficult to get to the great principle involved. As far as I am concerned, the great principle is that the circumstances should encourage decent drinking and discourage indecent drinking. And which is which is a mere matter of sentiment.

Let me state one broad contradiction. Temperance Reform generally takes two forms—the limitation of the places of drinking and the limitation of the hours of drinking. I think the first quite useful

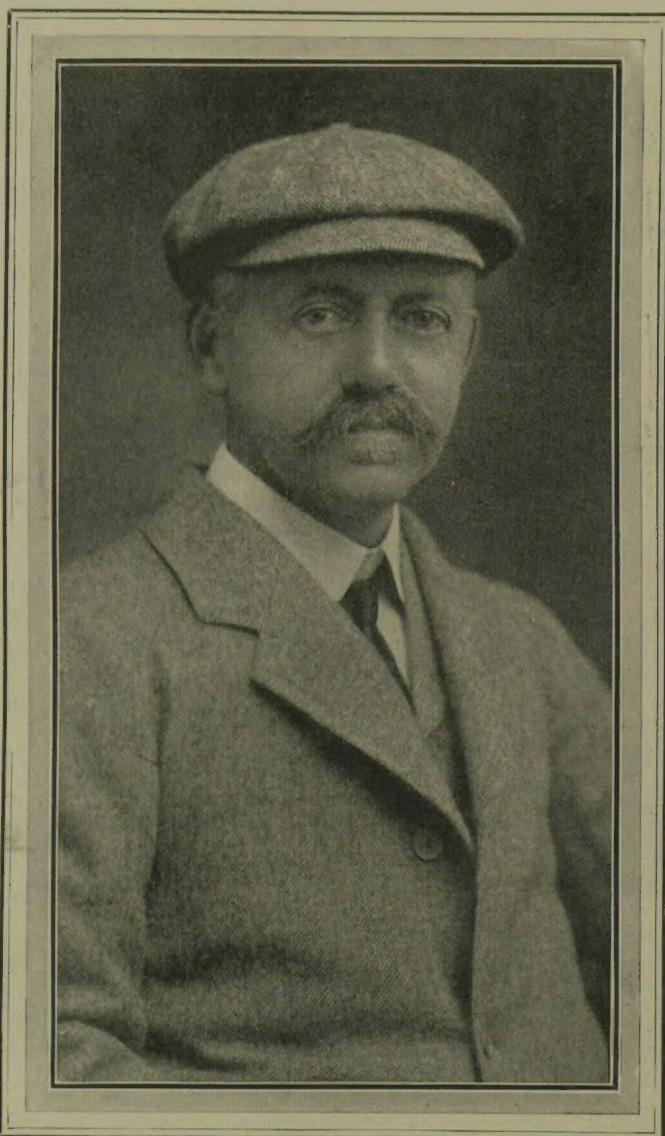
and the second quite useless. Shutting up three public-houses and leaving the other two would, I think, be good for temperance; shutting up all five an hour earlier would be good for drunkenness, and for nothing else. The late Lord Salisbury said, with great humour, that he did not think that the many public-houses increased the desire of drink, for there were many bedrooms at Hatfield and he had not found that they increased the desire of slumber. But this, though funny, is a fallacy, as well that statesman knew. It happens that stopping in one place is essential to sleeping, even of sleeping too much. But stopping in one place is not essential to

public-houses is that it divides the responsibility for the man's drunkenness. A man might start sober from the Battersea High Street and arrive at my house drunk enough to burn down London without ever having taken more than his decent share at any individual tavern.

Now, in all these matters, which the law can only control very clumsily, the most valuable force is social pressure—the opinion of a man's neighbours and equals. Let there be as far as possible a local inn, and let a man behave there like a decent man—or like an indecent one, if he chooses to lose his friends. But it is an evil that he should be served as a decent man in seventeen successive houses and turn up an indecent man at the end of it. It is an evil that the multiplication of the very things meant to make men sociable should tend to make them solitary. It is an evil that while with one tavern you have friendly drinking, with ten taverns you have secret drinking. And it is an evil very typical of our times, for the chief evil of our times is that the social collectivity has increased spiritual solitude. Never were bodies so much jostled; never were souls so much deserted.

I do not say that a man will never drink to excess with his friends; but here comes in exactly one of those ultimate emotional facts which mere practical politicians cannot discuss. There is a kind of degradation a man will let his male friends see; but there is a kind he will not let them see. A man may submit to be called a "common drunk," but not to be called a dipsomaniac. He may be known to drink brutally in public, but he will not be known (if I may use the phrase) he will not be known to drink secretly in public. He will consent to be called a drunkard, but not to be called a drinker. If you force, as far as possible, all drinking into recognised and central places, under the eyes of acquaintances and relations, you will certainly cut off a great deal of the poisonous part of modern alcoholism. And if you ask me why I am so certain about the matter, I answer—because it is a sentimental question.

But the other process of Temperance Reform, the limitation of the hours, is, I think, not only useless, but eminently calculated to defeat its own object. And here, again, it is no good discussing the thing with practical politicians: for it is not a question of the desires of practical politicians; it is a question of the desires of men. God knows what practical politicians drink—petrol, I should think. But men inclined for moderate drinking are definitely encouraged to immoderate drinking by the shortening of hours. Anyone can see this who will sit and think for a minute, not about statistics, but about souls. Do not think of human nature as if you were making a law: think of it as if you were writing a novel. Think how people really feel. If you do you will see that to limit by the clock the time for drinking alcohol is to make normal people think a great deal more about alcohol than they ought to. Remember, in heaven's name, that alcoholism is a nervous habit: and looking at the clock makes people nervous. A man who might have drunk one glass of beer without knowing it and gone away arguing with his friend, takes three glasses of beer because it is three hours before he can get another. I see it going on every Sunday in Battersea. I take the only adequate parallel. Reading coarse writers like Rabelais or Wycherley may be right or wrong. But what would be the psychological result if we could only read them from one to three? Simply that where we might have read them innocently we should read them with a vile self-consciousness.



THE MAN WHO WOULD MAKE US EARLY RISERS, MR. WILLETT, ORIGINATOR OF THE DAYLIGHT-SAVING BILL.

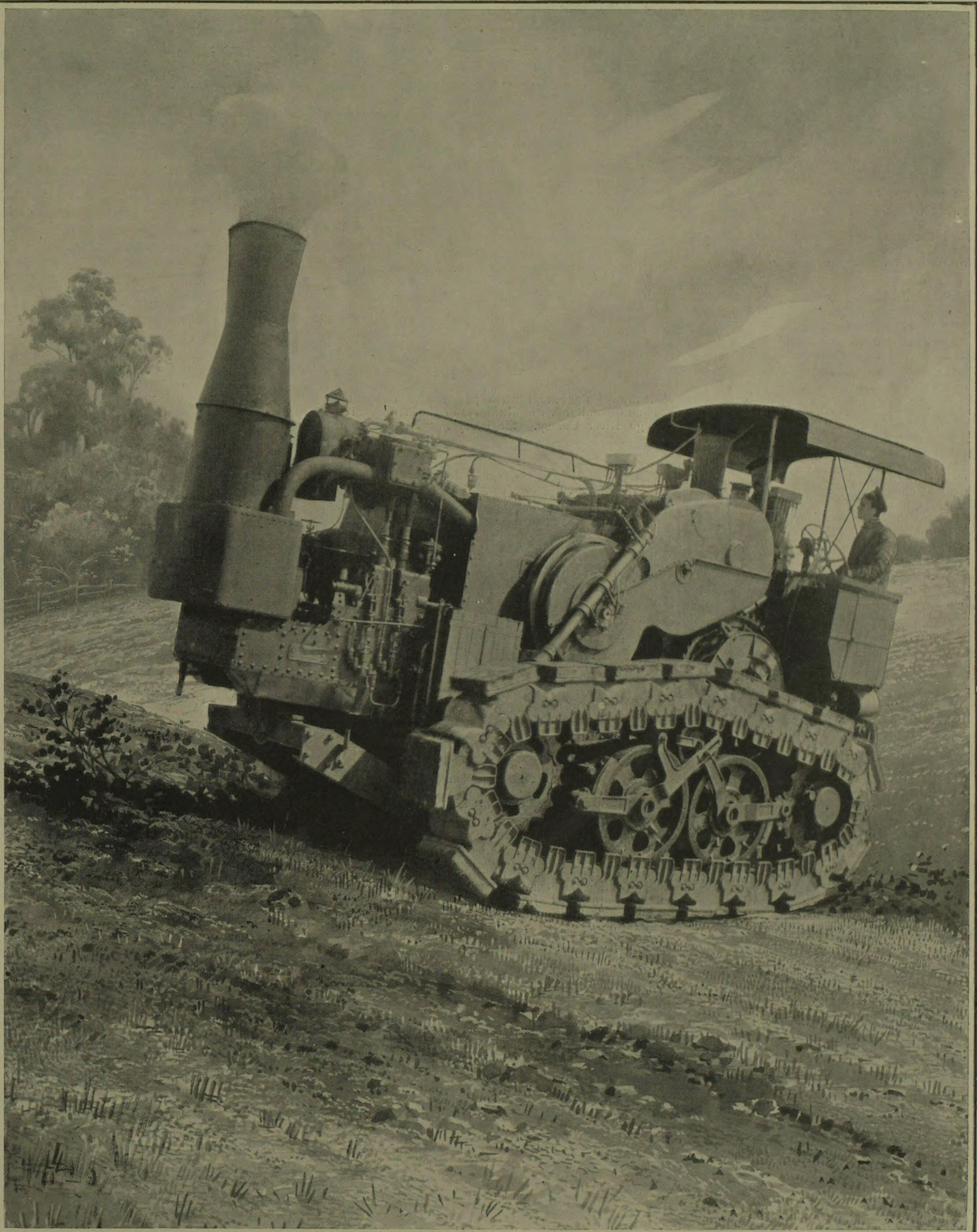
[SEE "PERSONAL."]

drinking too much. If Lord Salisbury had been an eccentric sort of sleep-walker, and found it necessary to take a three-minutes nap in each room, then he would have found that his many bedrooms encouraged his habit of slumber.

Now, there are sound human causes which do make men drink too much by this perambulatory process. It is true that the disadvantage of the numberless public-houses (like most other truths in our time) is generally put on the wrong ground and defended for a wrong reason. People describe the ordinary English working-man as strung-up to pass three public-houses, wavering at the fourth, reeling at the fifth, staggering at the sixth, and falling helpless into the seventh. But really the working-man is not such a miserable creature as that. A man knows well enough whether he intends to drink or not. The real objection to the unnatural number of

THE CATERPILLAR THAT DRAWS BIG GUNS :

A QUEER ENGINE INSPECTED BY THE KING.



A WEIRD MONSTER AT ALDERSHOT: THE STEAM CATERPILLAR, FOR HEAVY TRACTION OF ARTILLERY ON ROUGH GROUND.

At the conclusion of the sham-fight at Cæsar's Camp on May 18, the King inspected the military traction-engine Caterpillar No. 1, which is designed to carry guns into action in rough country inaccessible to horses. Instead of the ordinary wheels, the engine travels on an endless chain of feet, which compensate for the inequality of the ground, and prevent the machine sinking in

soft soil —[GRAPHIC PHOTO. UNION.]



THE LATE LORD ST. LEVAN,
Of St. Michael's Mount.

SIR PERCY
GIROUARD,
New Governor of
Northern Nigeria.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

SIR CHAS.
MATHEWS,
The New
Public Prosecutor.
Photo. Russell.

THE NEW LORD ST. LEVAN.
Of St. Michael's Mount.

he had reached the great age of seventy-nine. A son of Sir Edward St. Aubyn, first Baronet of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, he received his education at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. His interests were largely political; he sat for West Cornwall in the Liberal interest from 1858 to 1885, and represented another division for some time. Lord St. Aubyn was Deputy Special Warden of the Stannaries and Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, who now succeeds to the St. Levan peerage, was born fifty years ago and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined the Grenadier Guards thirty years ago, to see service in Egypt and the Soudan under General Earle, General Brackenbury, and Sir Redvers Buller. He has been mentioned in dispatches on several occasions, has acted as A.D.C. to the Governor of Hong-kong and as Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada. The new Peer is a keen sportsman.

Rear-Admiral Kingsmill, who has been appointed to command the marine forces of Canada, is still a young man. He has served with distinction in the offices he has hitherto held, and his record leaves no room for doubt that he will adorn his new post with credit both to himself and the Dominion.

Major Coape-Smith, whose name figures on the casualty list from the North-West Frontier, received his first commission twenty-one years ago in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and joined the Indian Staff Corps in 1890. He served in various expeditions against frontier tribes in the land where he has met his death, and was mentioned in dispatches and awarded a medal and clasp. He received another medal for his services under Sir Harry Johnston in British Central Africa, where he distinguished himself by saving the life of a brother officer and by the conduct of several successful operations in the suppression of the slave trade.

M. Claude Monet, who has created a considerable sensation in Paris by destroying twenty of his own

a great age, and has achieved a very considerable success in his latter years, lives in the heart of the country, and is not often seen in Paris. Some of his finest work can be seen in the Caillebotte Room of the Luxembourg Gallery, by the side of equally fine work, by those who wrought with him in the 'seventies and 'eighties, when Impressionism could not gain recognition anywhere.

Colonel Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., who has been appointed Governor of Northern Nigeria, has been High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Protectorate since 1907. He has seen a great deal of service and done splendid work for the country in the twenty years that have passed since he entered the Army. Sir Percy was with the Dongola Expeditionary Force, with which he achieved considerable distinction, and with the Nile Expedition in 1897. He has been Railway Traffic Manager at the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich, a Director of the Soudan Railways, and President of the Egyptian Railway Board. When the war broke out in South Africa he was appointed Director of Railways there, and when peace was restored he became Commissioner of Railways in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Sir Percy's "History of the

only fifteen. Mr. Hughes painted four portraits of the Queen, including the one of her Majesty in her Coronation robes which now hangs in the State Drawing-Room of Buckingham Palace, and on the day of his death he received a further commission from Queen Alexandra. He also painted the present Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Queen of Norway, and the Duchesses of Leinster, Montrose, and Devonshire.

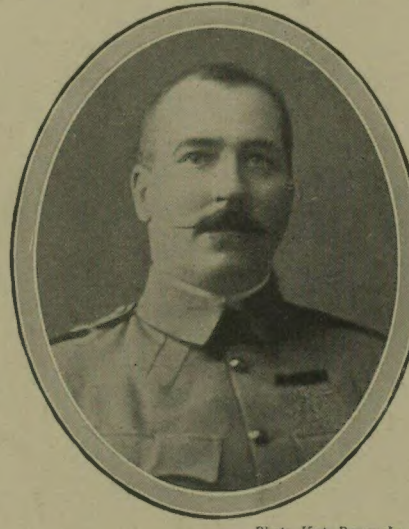
Times change and time flies, but neither the changes nor the flight are perceptible to Mr. Willett, who thinks that he could improve upon the present arrangement of the hours very considerably by taking fuller advantage of the light and making life much longer and more agreeable to the rank and file of his Majesty's lieges. There are certain difficulties in the way of Mr. Willett's intentions. We are even assured by such authorities as the railway companies that if we play tricks with the clocks we must look out for railway accidents in plenty. But if the railway companies conformed to the alteration mishaps need not occur. Mr. William Willett, the well-known builder and contractor, is the author and originator of the Daylight-Saving Bill, which Mr. Pearce has brought before the House of Commons to give Mr. Willett's views the sanction of law, and the Select Committee has been sitting, and has heard Sir Robert Ball in support. In the meantime Mr. Willett, whose portrait appears on our "Note-Book" page, has addressed the London Chamber of Commerce.



REAR-ADMIRAL C. E. KINGSMILL,
To Command the Canadian Marine.



THE LATE MAJOR H. COAPE-SMITH,
Killed in the Indian Frontier War.



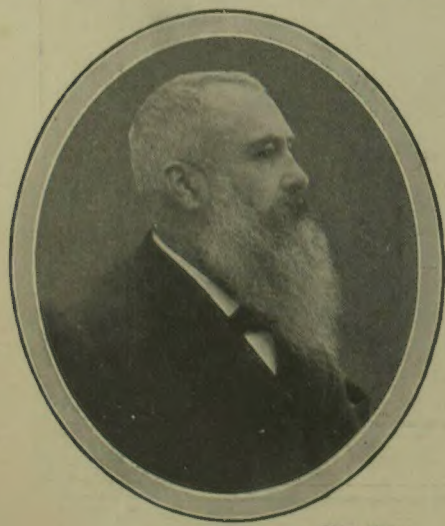
COLONEL MONTANARO,
Commanding the West African Regiment at Olympia.

Railways during the War in South Africa" makes interesting reading.

Sir Charles Mathews, whose appointment to the office of Public Prosecutor is announced, has long enjoyed a considerable reputation in the Criminal Court. He was born in 1850, educated at Eton, and called to the Bar six-and-thirty years ago. In 1886 he was appointed Junior Counsel at the Treasury at the Central Criminal Court, and two years later he became Senior Counsel. Sir Charles has taken some interest in politics, and endeavoured unsuccessfully to represent Winchester in the House of Commons. He stands quite in the front rank of his profession, and enjoys a considerable measure of popularity.

tered the Army in 1881, and served in the Ashanti Campaign of 1895, gaining mention in dispatches. He has been on active service in several parts of West Africa, and has received many decorations. He passes the greater part of his time at Old Calabar, in South Nigeria. Under his guidance and care the West African Regiment has become a very fine and effective body, as may be seen at the Tournament.

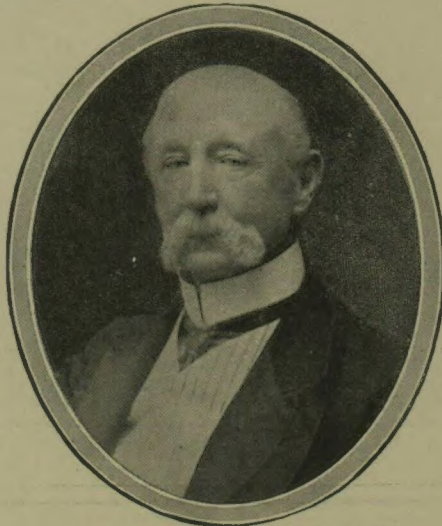
Sir Evan Nepean, C.B., who died at Windsor last week, was for some years Director of Army Contracts. He entered the War Office at an early age, becoming a Senior Clerk in 1860, and Director of Contracts in 1877. He saw thirty-eight years service in Pall Mall, receiving his C.B. before he retired,



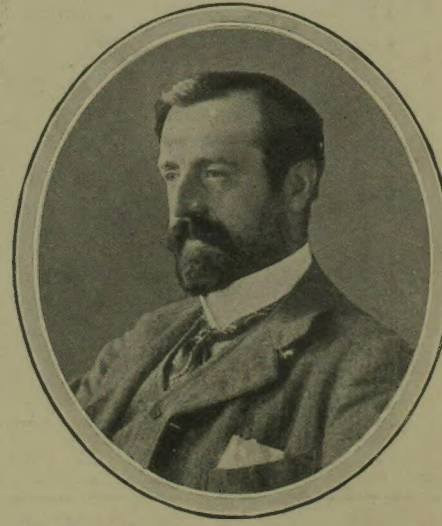
CLAUDE MONET,
Who has Torn up Twenty of his Canvases.



THE LATE MR. EDWARD HUGHES,
The Queen's Favourite Portrait Painter.



THE LATE SIR E. C. NEPEAN,
Ex-Director of Army Contracts.



MR. BEVILLE STANIER,
New M.P. for the Newport Division.

pictures, is the oldest and most distinguished survivor of the little group of Impressionist painters, whose work has had such a profound influence upon the direction of modern art. M. Monet, who has reached

The late Mr. Edward Hughes, who died last week, was among the most popular and successful portrait-painters of his time. He took to art very early in life, and his first Academy picture was painted when he was

and his knighthood on retirement. Of late years, Sir Evan was enabled to take a great interest in educational matters; he was a member of the Berkshire County Council and of the Education Committee. The

[Continued overleaf.]

PAGEANTRY, CASUALTY, AND OTHER INTERESTS OF THE HOUR.

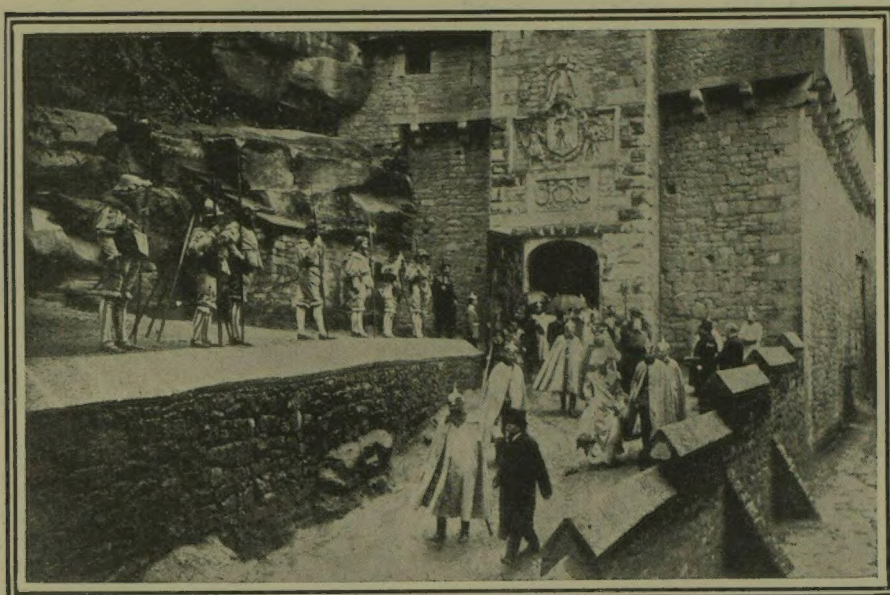


Photo. Topical.

THE KAISER OPENING HIS RESTORED FORTRESS: HOHKÖNIGSBURG.

On May 13 the Kaiser inaugurated the Hohkönigsburg, a 12th-century stronghold which he has restored. The Emperor unveiled the Hohenzollern coat-of-arms above the principal gate; he then watched a pageant—the entry of the Sickingen Brothers, to whom the castle belonged in 1530.

Louisa Mortimore
(Miss Alice Beet).

Rose Ponting
(Miss May Palfrey).

Colonel Ponting
(Mr. Wilfred Draycott).

Mr. Vallance
(Mr. Julian Royce).



Photo. Dickens.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTROUS HOTEL FIRE AT FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

The Aveline Hotel was burnt down on May 3. Of the 75 guests in the hotel 48 escaped uninjured, 12 were severely injured, 12 were known to have been burned, and three are missing. The fire broke out in the early morning.



Ann Mortimore
(Miss Kate Bishop).

Stephen Mortimore
(Mr. Norman Forbes).

James Mortimore
(Mr. Louis Calvert).

Thaddeus Mortimore
(Mr. George Alexander).

Mr. Elkin
(Mr. J. D. Beveridge).

THE CONFESSION: THE MOST DRAMATIC MOMENT OF "THE THUNDERBOLT": MR. PINERO'S NEW PLAY AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The wife of Thaddeus Mortimore has destroyed a will, and her husband, in order to save her, confesses to his brothers that he himself is guilty.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]



Photo. Underwood.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GOLFING DIFFICULTIES AT THE AMERICAN ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as becomes a former Rector of St. Andrews, is an enthusiastic golfer, and in the United States he plays over the American St. Andrews course. The millionaire was photographed when he was in serious difficulties in the rough.

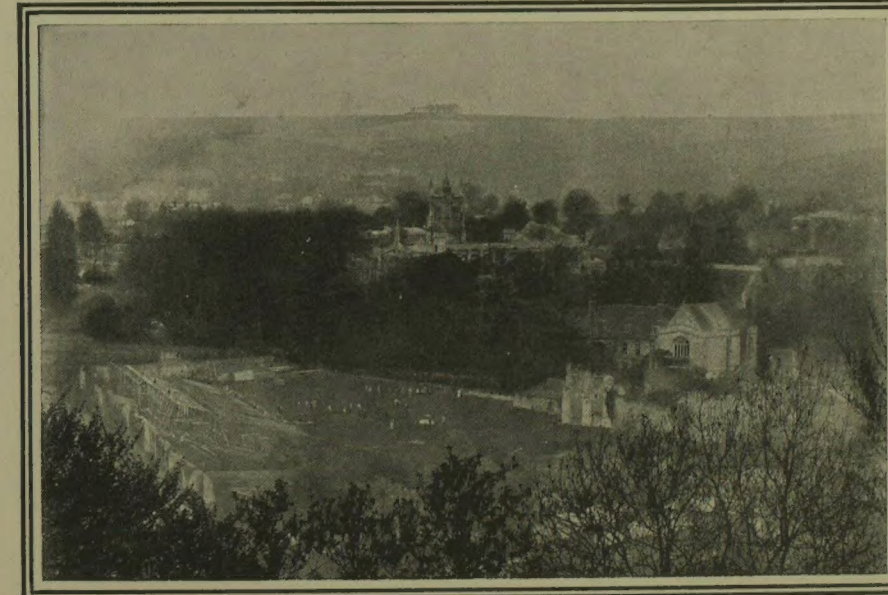


Photo. Woodland.

THE SCENE OF WINCHESTER PAGEANT: A REHEARSAL.

Winchester Pageant is to be held in the grounds of Wolvesey Palace. The grand stand can be seen in process of erection. Winchester College appears in the middle distance. King Alfred lived for twenty years at Wolvesey.

funeral took place on Monday, at the Spital Cemetery, Windsor.

Mr. Beville Stanier, who has been returned for the Newport Division of Shropshire in the Unionist interest, is the second son of the late Mr. Francis Stanier, of Fenton Vivian, in Staffordshire. Educated at Hertford and the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, he spent some years on Lord Dudley's estates at Whitley, and then started farming on his own account. He is a considerable landowner and agriculturist in Shropshire and Staffordshire, and a correspondent of the Board of Agriculture.

The King and Queen at Aldershot.

On Monday last King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, left London for Aldershot, to witness the field operations of the troops in that command. Some twenty thousand men were engaged in the mimic battle. They were dressed in khaki uniform, and carried haversacks and great-coats. The proceedings resolved themselves into a fight between Redland and Blueland, the Bluelanders being the invaders, while the Redlanders were on the defence. The operations included

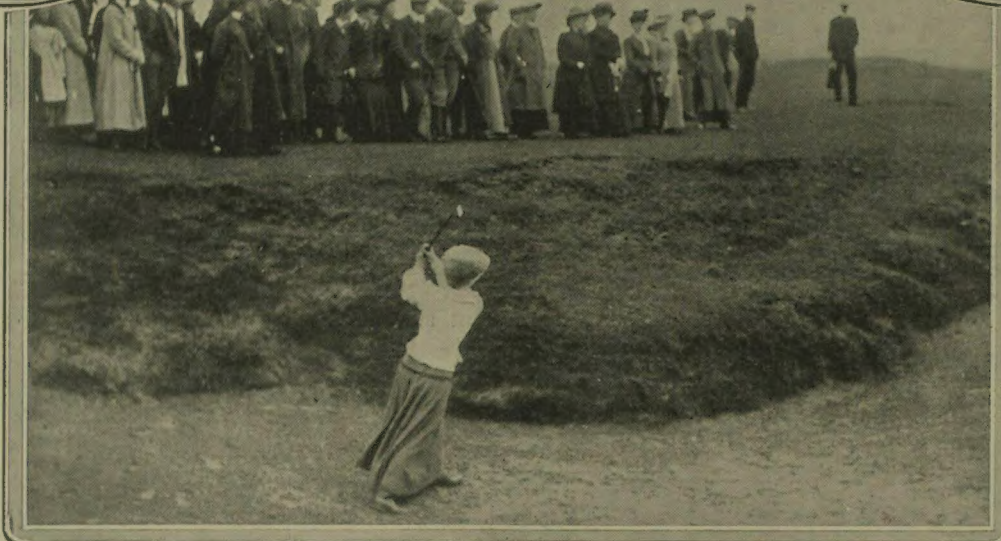
duel, the General of the Red division ordered an assault. This failed altogether, the Blues having entrenched themselves very strongly overnight, and the Blue reinforcements coming up, fell upon the retiring Reds. In its retirement the Red army was assisted by its cavalry, while on Laffan's Plain its artillery managed to cover the retreat, though it was never possible to say that it was in anything but a bad plight. "Cease fire" sounded shortly before one o'clock, when his Majesty recrossed the canal and witnessed the march-past of the bulk of the troops.



MISS FLORENCE HEZLET (IRELAND) DRIVING FROM THE FIFTH TEE.



MISS MAY HEZLET (IRELAND) DRIVING FROM THE FIRST TEE.



MISS TEACHER (SCOTLAND) PLAYING TO THE FOURTEENTH GREEN.

THE LADIES' INTERNATIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT AT ST. ANDREWS: THREE DISTINGUISHED WINNERS OF MATCHES.

In the Scotland versus Wales match, Miss Teacher (Scottish champion) played a close game with Miss Lloyd Roberts, who was three up at the turn and at the twelfth, but lost the thirteenth and fifteenth, was in the railway at the sixteenth, when the match was square. A half followed at the seventeenth, and a bad drive cost her the match at the last hole. Miss F. Hezlet beat Miss Dorothy Campbell in the England versus Ireland match, and Miss May Hezlet beat Miss E. C. Neville in the England versus Ireland match.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS.]

the gratitude which the country owes to those who have done it service." One of the least transitory of controversies, however, was promptly reopened on the Education Bill, and although Mr. M'Kenna brought soft words instead of a sword from Downing Street, Mr. Churchill's successor from Manchester, Mr. Joynson Hicks, defied the Government and the Episcopal Bench in one of the most uncompromising and

fighting maiden speeches ever delivered in Parliament. Meantime, much work is being done in Grand Committees, and in one of these Mr. Robert Harcourt, with single eye-glass adjusted, sits among Scotsmen considering the Education (Scotland) Bill. Mr. Harcourt has been cordially received by members of all parties for his father's sake, and they hope that he will share his brother's success, although it will be very hard to rival his brother's popularity. One of the latest measures referred to a Grand Committee is the Access to Mountains Bill. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald supported it by proclaiming "the natural right of the people to enjoy natural scenery"; but owners and tenants of deer-forests pointed out that a general right of wandering would destroy their property and their sport, and that there were



THE MERVEILLEUSE COSTUME "CATCHES ON": A DRESS WORN AT LONGCHAMP LAST SUNDAY.

an attack upon the Blue force, under command of General Grierson, by the Red force, under command of General Stephenson. King Edward arrived at Caesar's Camp at 11.15, when, after a brief artillery

The Campaign on the North-West Frontier.

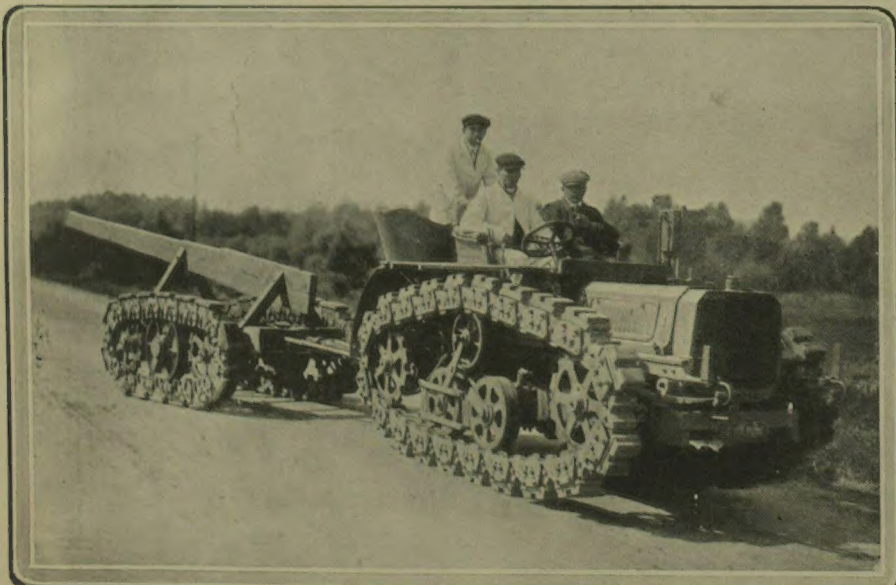
The operations on the Indian Frontier still continue. Certain of the Pathan tribes, notably the Khwazais, have offered considerable resistance to the British advance, and it was announced on Tuesday that the Second Brigade, under General Barrett, had suffered twenty-nine casualties, and that three British officers were wounded. General Willcocks reports, too, that the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers has suffered considerably from cholera, and it may be said that this terrible disease has accounted for more deaths than the weapons of the tribesmen. The heat in the country of the operations is intense, and the sufferings among our soldiers must needs be severe. At the same time, it is right to say that the general condition of affairs is improving. The cholera is yielding, probably to forced marches, the Mohmands are becoming discouraged, the expeditionary force has been accomplishing its punitive mission, and, to make matters better, the Amir of Afghanistan has intimated to his faithful and loving subjects that those who preach the Jihad shall have their tongues torn out, and that those who cross the frontier to join the tribes against the Indian Army shall have their erring feet removed from them.

Parliament. For the first time since he became Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith was confronted in the House of Commons on Monday by Mr. Balfour. The return of the Leader of the Opposition was welcomed, as the Prime Minister said, in every quarter of the House. Mr. Balfour was cheered cordially by the Liberals on his recovery from a long illness, and it was appropriate that his first speech should be delivered on the proposal for a monument to the late Prime Minister, seeing that—as he remarked—it would remind us all "how transitory are the controversies which divide politicians, and how fervent is



THE NEW MERVEILLEUSE: ANOTHER DRESS WORN AT LONGCHAMP LAST SUNDAY.

large tracts in the Highlands which would not find so much employment or yield so much rent or rates if they were used for other purposes than deer-forests. Liberals, as a rule, are in favour of the Bill.



THE CATERPILLAR THAT PULLS GREAT GUNS; THE MOTOR TRACTION-ENGINE DRAWING A DUMMY GUN DURING THE ALDERSHOT MANOEUVRES BEFORE THE KING.

The "Caterpillar" is a traction-engine with feet that enable the machine to cross the roughest ground. This form is driven by motor-power. The steam-caterpillar is illustrated on another page.

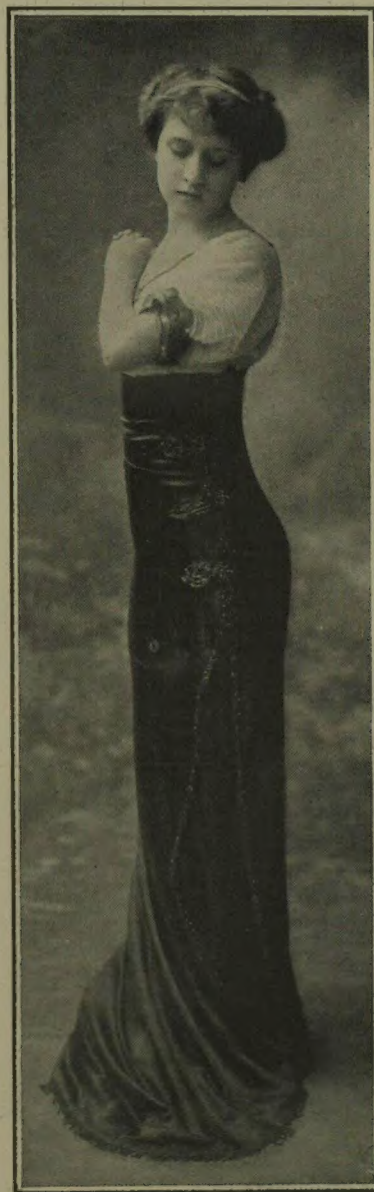


MR. HALDANE ADDRESSING THE GERMAN BURGOMASTERS ON THE TERRACE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The German burgomasters who were visiting London were entertained at the House of Commons on May 18. Mr. Haldane welcomed the visitors in perfect German, and the Oberbürgermeister of Munich replied.

THE NEW "MERVEILLEUSES": THE LATEST SENSATION IN DRESS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MANUEL; GROUF BY "L'ILLUSTRATION."



THE DRESSES THAT CAUSED THE SENSATION AT LONGCHAMP, AND STYLES ACTUALLY WORN.

The Directoire style has been revived in Paris, and London has followed suit. Last Sunday week three dressmakers' models wearing the new costume appeared on the racecourse at Longchamp, and created a sensation. For a moment the police threatened to interfere, until they were informed that the ladies were merely exploiting the revival of a famous old fashion. The picture in the right-hand lower corner shows the dresses that appeared at Longchamp. The other photographs are of modifications actually worn. On Saturday, in the Row, Mr. Winston Churchill narrowly escaped an accident while his attention was taken up with a lady who was riding in the new costume.

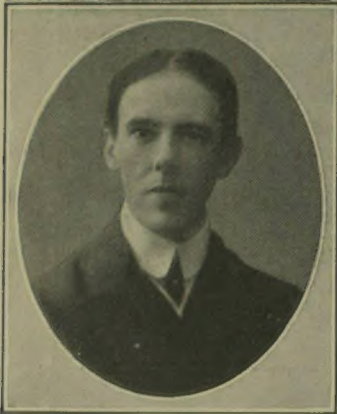
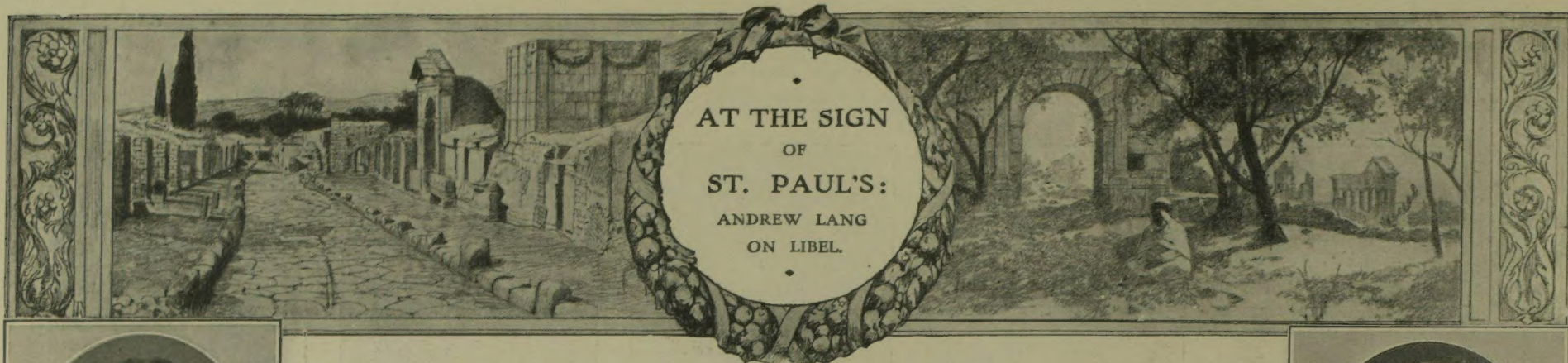


Photo. Arbus and Bernardi.

MR. EDWARD C. BOOTH,

Whose novel, "The Cliff End," is announced by E. Grant Richards.

does not know what is libellous from what is "fair comment." To suggest that an opponent in controversy is consciously dishonest does not appear to myself to be fair comment, but is it libellous? I have had opportunities of discovering by way of experiment, but did not take advantage of them—the process is troublesome and expensive, the result dubious; and in this kind of affair the Bench and Bar always find occasion for those legal witticisms which so much amaze us when they come from persons of distinguished intelligence.

One of Mr. Moberly Bell's team, I think, drew a historical parallel between Mr. Murray and Judas Iscariot, bringing in an enigmatic allusion, which I cannot understand, to the thirty-two pieces of silver. If the reference was to the celebrated thirty pieces, the writer's knowledge was on a level with his taste. A person of colossal notoriety once publicly likened me to the least admired of the Apostles, adding, I think, that I was a good deal worse than he who *abiens se suspendit laqueo*. I do not know if the remark were libellous, or whether it were fair comment on a matter of private interest. These Biblical parallels ought to be accurate; one should not say, of the most corpulent adversary, "Jeshurun waxed fat and got kicked." But who was Jeshurun?

Who was Althæa Indagine, who was Ezekiel Daw, who was Ruben May? People stop one in the street to ask these questions: they write to one from all quarters. They are insatiable in their curiosity, so probably a prize for knowledge of these particulars has been offered. Nobody can know the names of all the minor characters in minor fiction.

I open the first book that comes to hand; it is not by an obscure author, and, *ad aperturam libri*, I find Governor Seelencoper. Who was Governor Seelencoper? I doubt if anybody can answer correctly from memory; or tell who Zilia was—Zilia who, "beautiful as an angel, had as little knowledge of the world and its wickedness as the lamb that is but a week old."

What an extraordinary people the Bushmen of South Africa are, or rather were. They have been nearly hustled out of existence by more powerful African people, the Bantu, the Hottentots, and by the Dutch and British. They do not survive in the struggle

MR. JOHN MURRAY'S score, 7500, Not Out, against the team of Mr. Moberly Bell, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Ross, and the rest of the T.B.C.C., is an exhilarating event to some persons.

Here's Murray's health in wine!

to parody Burns.

The law of libel is so perplexing that, as a scribbler, I have always lived in terror of coming within range of its tentacles. One

for existence, though, or because, they are brilliant artists. One had often heard of the Bushman paintings on the rock walls of caves, and knew from a few examples, printed as wood cuts, that they were spirited. But two ladies, Miss Bleek, daughter of the well-known

missionary and linguist; and Miss Tongue, have brought home many copies, in water-colours, of Bushman paintings, drawn to the actual size. Miss Tongue is the copyist.

These pictures are so interesting because they so closely resemble those which Palæolithic men, living when the mastodon, the reindeer, and the cave-bear flourished in Southern France, designed on the walls of dark caves. The animals are freely, naturally, and often accurately designed, both in Bushman and Palæolithic caverns. Nobody knows who the Palæolithic men were, or what became of them. They were succeeded by people who drew worse than untaught children. Neither they nor the Bushmen drew the human form much better than other savages. But they were Landseers at animals of all kinds.

It is a curious thing that the Bushmen, when designing human beings, followed the ugly geometrical conventions of the Dipylon vase-painters. These artists flourished, at Athens mainly, from about 900 to 750 B.C., speaking roughly, and their human figures are skeletons like those of Tommy Traddles, except that they have enormously thick calves.

The Bushmen design men almost as ill, while their animals are superb. But the early Athenian vase-painter draws animals as badly as he designs human beings; the heads, as with the Bushmen, are like potatoes set on sticks. Yet these Athenians of 900-750 come after the brilliant Mycenaean or Minoan designers, and before the sudden flowering of early classical Greek art. Who can guess what causes produced the strange decay of art among a civilised people, and what influence produced the blossoming of the finest art, in the same city, two centuries later?

These questions are even more puzzling than the identity of Governor Seelencoper. I hope that the Bushman works of art may be publicly exhibited, though, of course, in variety they do not rival the productions at Burlington House. Still, they are most interesting to the curious.

Books have their fortunes, and we read that a copy of Mr. Swinburne's plays, "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamond," published in 1860, has been sold for £32. I wish I could find my own copy, bought at Oxford when Mr. Swinburne first became famous with "Atalanta in Calydon." The book was in green cloth, with a paper label, and the title in red. The publishers, I think, were Messrs. Chatto and Windus. But beneath the paper label was another, with Pickering as the publisher's name, so I suppose that the book was of the genuine first edition. Whither do one's lost books flit away?



Photo. Burti.

THE MATERIAL OF THE EARLIEST PAPER: PAPYRUS PLANTS ON A SICILIAN RIVER.

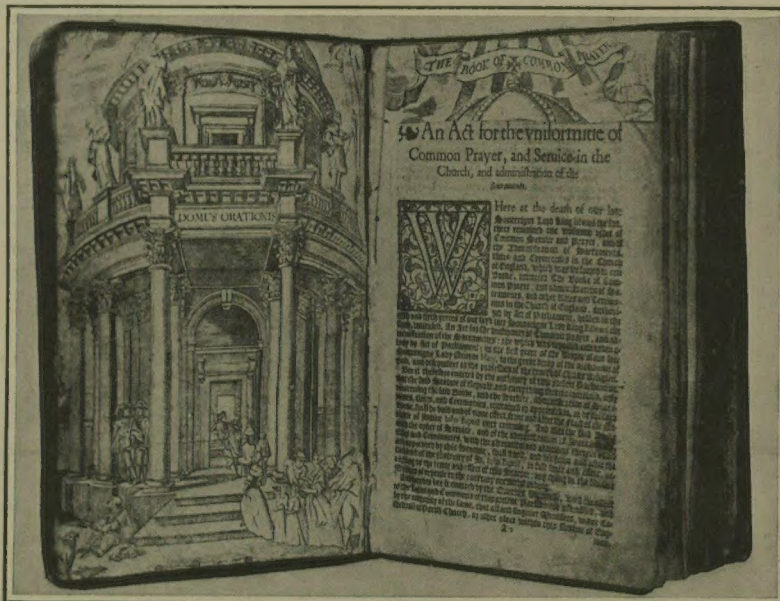


Photo. World's Graphic Press.

THE ONLY PRE-COMMONWEALTH DESK PRAYER-BOOK.

The volume is dated 1633, and is the only desk-book belonging to a City church that escaped destruction during the Commonwealth. It bears the stamp of St. Edmund's Church, Lombard Street, to which it has just been presented.

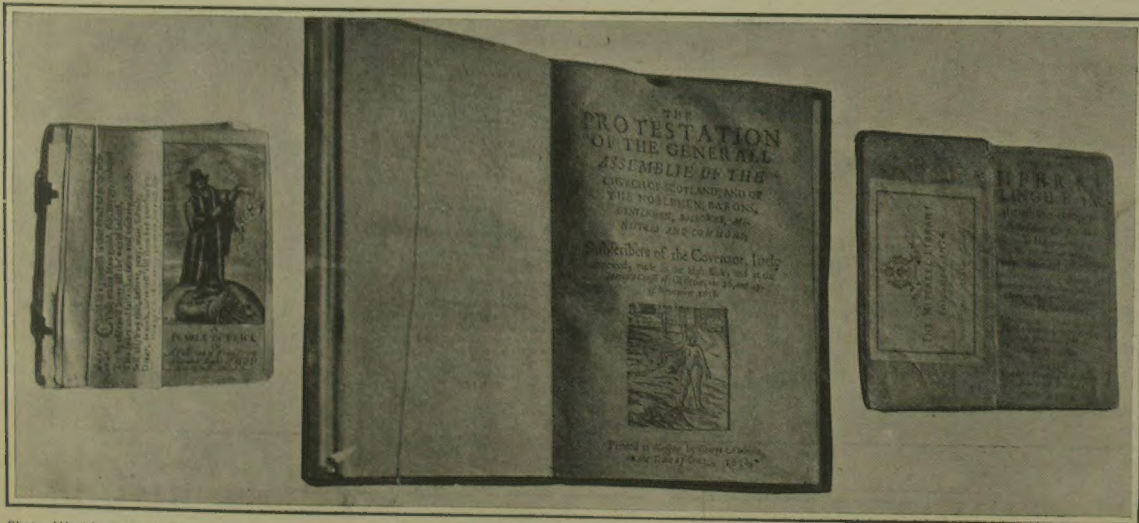
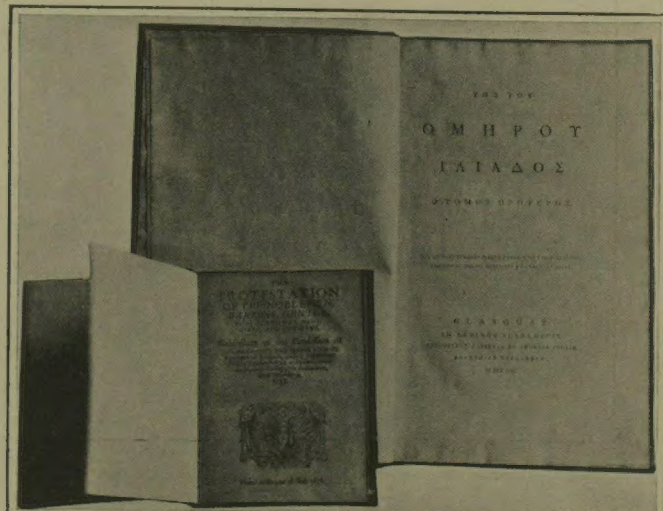


Photo. World's Graphic Press.

THREE QUAIN BOOKS: THE "PROTESTATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY," "A PEARLE OF PRICE," AND GLASGOW'S FIRST HEBREW BOOK.

The Protestation, 1638, is by George Anderson, Glasgow's first printer. His also is the first Hebrew book printed in Glasgow, "Hebræe Linguae." The "Pearle of Price," believed to be the only copy extant, was written in 1649 by Sergeant-Major General Phillip Skippon, a Puritan soldier. The copy belonged to the wife of one of the Barons of Exchequer in the Commonwealth, who carried the book about with her constantly, and used it as a manual of devotion.



Graphic Photo. Union.

THE FAMOUS GLASGOW EDITION OF THE ILIAD, AND THE EDINBURGH "PROTESTATION OF NOBLEMEN."

The Iliad, a very beautiful edition of 1756, is by Robert and Andrew Foulis of Glasgow. It won the medal of the Select Society of Edinburgh. The "Protestation" is dated 1638, and contains the document read by Archibald Johnston at the Cross of Edinburgh against the limitations placed on the General Assembly.

A STATE CEREMONY IN A HOPELESS DOWNPOUR OF RAIN:
THE WET OPENING OF THE FRANÇO-BRITISH EXHIBITION



THE PRINCE OF WALES DECLARING THE EXHIBITION OPEN FROM THE GALLERY ABOVE THE GRAND CASCADE.

The opening of the Franco-British Exhibition on May 14 was spoiled spectacularly by torrents of rain, but the ceremonies were performed bravely in spite of the unpropitious weather. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, attended in state, and his Royal Highness declared the Exhibition open from the gallery overlooking the lake and the grand cascade in the Court of Honour. The waters of the cascade, unfortunately superfluous, were turned on as the Prince made his declaration. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards opened the Stadium.—[DRAWN BY S. BEGG.]

ART

MUSIC & THE

DRAMA

ART NOTES.

WATER-COLOURS and sculpture at the Academy are wonderfully like oil-painting at the Academy: if you care for the one, you will care for the others; if you dislike the two, you will dislike the third. But among the water-colours your dislike—to presume your temper—is less allayed than in the other rooms, for only twice or thrice will there be any signal of sympathy made from the wall to your eye. One flash comes from Mr. Sims's "The Swing," but it is a flash that has smouldered, like a firework, before you come up to it; it is a dead stump of colour at close quarters. Another, but this is only a candle-light, and steadier, is Miss Adèle Fairholme's picture of Roman ceremonial and red Cardinals; and the third an ugly enough, but rather interesting, drawing called "The Pixie Ring," by Mr. W. G. Simmonds. Perhaps it were "precious" to maintain this exclusive triple alliance against a closely-packed room of water-colours, and so we would mention with some partial admiration Mr. Russell Flint's "In the Forrest of Arroy" and Mr. Lamorna Birch's "Solitude." Others, too, there may be, but if they are overlooked it is because the room, as a whole, is entirely discouraging. It is strange that the Royal Academy should muster a collection of drawings making no pretence to the brilliance and beauty that is admittedly a characteristic of modern English work, and at a time when the art of water-colour is practised by Mr. Rich, Mr. Wilson Steer, Mr. Tonks, and Mr. Sargent.

Photo. Foley.
THE PRIMA-DONNA WHOM LONDON
FLOCKS TO HEAR: MME. TETRAZ-
ZINI—A NEW PORTRAIT.

way that a powerful chisel would have forced them to follow. Perhaps the weakest point in the "Ariadne" is her hair—an unfortunate weakness, for in the hair of sculpture lies the sculptor's strength and the test of his style. Mr. Parker is more interesting in some ways in "The Long, Long Dreams of Youth," a bronze

Photo. Rotary.
A COVENT GARDEN STAR WHO
FIRST SANG IN A CAFÉ CHANTANT:
MLLE. LINA CAVALIERI.

of a thin-armed, slender, and charmingly youthful girl.

The wisdom of purchasing Mr. Mackennal's statue is less easy to understand than that of the purchasing of Mr. Parker's. The lines of the limbs of his bending figure are extremely insipid. And if this is Diana wounded, her hurt is from "some gold-tipped dart Love hath for painless play," and the elegance of her stooping motion suggests unresented Actæons peeping from behind every pedestal in the

Lecture Room. Unlike Mr. Mackennal's elegance, and unlike the other sort of Academy sculpture, is M. Maurice Favre's "Regrets," a marble figure which is paradoxically wooden, perhaps, but which is full of the meaning intended by the sculptor. And even if the meaning is not worth much it is a rare and satisfactory thing to see a great block of sculpture quietly and consistently expressing its moulder's intention. Mr. Derwent Wood's "Psyche," among other figures, is effective, but as the eye of the beholder is on a level with the lady's knees it is unsatisfactory to feel that the sculptor's best work has gone into the making of her head. Chance, combined with the momentary failure of Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Frampton, has it that the chief sculptured success of the year belongs to Mr. Harvard Thomas, so notably rejected from Burlington House two years ago.

His bust of an elderly woman is admirably composed, and the action of the head and hands full of vitality, even while there is about the whole an atmosphere of eighteenth-century French elegance.

With London a-building, the Londoner has become suddenly aware of architecture, and its little room at

TO APPEAR AT HIS MAJESTY'S ON MAY 30:
M. COQUELIN (IN "SCARRON.")

Burlington House is this year a place of common interest. Lovers, quick with the lore or intuitions of their kind, seeking its lonely seats, have hitherto found satisfaction among the plans of Cockney Greek and Gothic public houses; but this year they have been driven out and up even to the Diploma Gallery, where Gibson's dusty and dreary nymphs, and one sleepy man in uniform, are the only disturbers of the peace. Conspicuous in the Architectural Room are some score of designs for the new London County Hall. They are not exhilarating on paper, and yet we would have them stay there. E. M.

Among the sculptures there is the same difficult, though perhaps less vain, search for vitality, or even intelligence. Curiosity guides the way to Mr. Harold Parker's "Ariadne" and Mr. Mackennal's

Photo. Dover Street Studios.
TO PLAY MARGUERITE TO MR. TREE'S
MEPHISTOPHELES: MISS MARIE LÖHR.

"Diana," who stoops to bandage her wounded thigh, works bought by the Chantrey Bequest for one thousand pounds apiece. The trustees probably see great promise in both these sculptors, and feel that they perform a useful work in endowing them from the funds at their disposal; but otherwise there is little to commend so bad a bargain. Mr. Harold Parker's figure is carefully and prettily modelled and the expression of the head is good; but the work is immature in many respects, and many of the lines of the figure, and particularly those of the legs, go the most feeble way of convention rather than the new, essential, charactered

Photo. Kautlinger.
APPEARING AT THE SHAFTESBURY: MME. BARTET.



THE REVIVAL OF "THE MIKADO" AT THE SAVOY: THE THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL.

Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE GREATEST MASTER OF MUSIC IN THE PARIS SALON.

FROM THE PAINTING BY LEVY OHÜRMER.



BEETHOVEN: A SYMBOLICAL PORTRAIT.

SCIENCE



HIPPOCRATES OF KOS
460—361 B.C.

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.

A LESSON IN
PUBLIC HEALTH.

PUBLIC interest has been very warmly evoked of late days in questions relating to the preservation of

health and to that which is a corollary thereof—namely, the prevention of disease. There is much to be grateful for in the arousing of public sentiment concerning health-questions. It is a sure and certain sign of a nation's progress when we find a people eager to do battle with disease and to observe the laws whereby illness may be lessened and life prolonged. Already, for example, the crusade against consumption is bearing fruit in the lessening of the death-rate due to that white scourge. The intelligent appreciation of the interdependence of cholera, a polluted water-supply, and defective drainage has led to the abolition of that disease as endemic in Britain, and watchful care in seeing that no case from abroad is allowed to invade us, has similarly guarded us against outside attack.

We may, perhaps, now be liable to realise the dawn of a period when infectious disorders will be abolished. Their microbes will not cease to haunt our planet, and



Photo. Manuel

THE FIRST FRENCHWOMAN TO BE ADMITTED A DOCTOR
IN LUNACY: Mlle. PASCAL.

or milk, we note how infection can be conveyed to large bodies of men. Diphtheria, typhoid fever, and scarlet fever are often spread in milk which has become polluted, just as typhoid fever and diphtheria also can reach us through the medium of contaminated water. Research

NATURAL HISTORY



T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
—1825—1895—

of diphtheria will remain in the throat of patients long after they have completely recovered. Many otherwise mysterious outbreaks of diphtheria have been due to germs "carried" by people quite cured of the disease.

Very recently, attention has been strenuously directed to a similar condition of matters liable to occur in the case of typhoid or enteric fever. This ailment, it may be noted, is "infectious" in the sense that its germs, passing from the bowels of patients into a water-supply, or brought in contact with a milk-supply, are capable of originating epidemics among consumers of these fluids. It was thought, however, that when a case of this disease was cured, the patient's body ceased to represent a growing-house for its germs. Given an interval, and it was believed the microbes naturally died away, killed no doubt by the development of their antitoxin, a product of germ life which, like the proverbial two-edged sword, turns against its owner. But sundry cases were brought to light which strongly suggested that,



WASHING AND DRYING PLATES BY ELECTRICITY.

so, probably, we shall always run a certain risk of attack. But we can limit the chances of that attack, by early separation of the cases which occur, by accurate and efficient disinfection, and, in the case of certain disorders, by the principle of protective vaccination, whereby the body is rendered immune. Every fresh light which can be thrown on problems of infection must aid the great work of disease-prevention. Infection, indeed, forms the leading feature of that work in respect of the fact that until we know the precise source of our dangers, until we can locate the origin of our troubles, it is hopeless to attempt to prevent them. This fact is well illustrated by the case of consumption. Until Koch discovered the germ of that disease, showed the manner of its development, and wrote its biography for us, we had no power to adopt means either for its prevention or its cure. When science shall have laid bare the secrets of cancer, that malady will be conquered, and robbed of its terrors.

Infection is a subtle process. We can trace its career where direct conveyance of germs from the sick to the healthy is possible. Typhus fever, small-pox, and scarlet fever require no explanation in the matter of their spread, for we know whence the germs arise, and how air or clothes may convey them, just as in diphtheria infection is equally direct from the mouth-secretions. So also, when certain germs pass into water



1. PEELING POTATOES BY ELECTRICITY.
2. A SEWING-MACHINE WORKED BY ELECTRICITY.
3. CLEANING KNIVES BY ELECTRICITY.

THE ELECTRIC COOK—HOUSEMAID—KITCHENMAID—
SEWING-MAID: HOUSEWORK BY ELECTRICITY.

Photographs by Underwood and Underwood.

into modes of infection has revealed certain striking features such as possess a very intimate bearing on the public health. For example, it is known that the germs



CUTTING CABBAGES BY ELECTRICITY.

while most cases of typhoid fever cease to be possible centres of infection (where the germs are efficiently destroyed that is) when the fever terminates, other cases appear in the light of "carriers," whose germ-producing powers last long after convalescence has become a thing of the past.

What for example, are we to think of the following case? In a bakery in Strassburg, almost every new hand took typhoid fever. There was nothing obvious to account for the constant occurrence of these sporadic or single cases. Hence it was only when the proprietress of the bakery was examined that typhoid bacilli were found in her body; yet an interval of ten years had elapsed since she had suffered from the disease. In an asylum where cases occurred, one patient who had been in the institution since 1906, and who never had typhoid fever while an inmate, was found to be a "carrier" of the germs. Another patient who had the fever in 1895 and who had been since then continuously in the asylum, was likewise discovered to be the bearer of the infective microbes. Such cases teach a great lesson, that of the necessity for the after-care of disease. It is not suggested in all instances that germs should so strenuously refuse to die off in the living tenement, but this new knowledge arms us, at least, effectively in the direction of increased means of prevention.

ANDREW WILSON.

A QUARTETTE OF INTERESTING PICTURES.



THE FIRST SKY-SCRAPER IN ENGLAND: THE LIVERPOOL BUILDING.

On May 11 the foundation-stone was laid of the new offices of the Royal Liverpool Friendly Society. The building has been designed by Mr. W. Aubrey Thomas. The height to the top of the towers will be 290 feet.



A FRENCH MILITARY ATHLETE IN MOROCCO.

In the camp at Aberkane, in the intervals between assaults, the French soldiers amuse themselves with athletic sports. One of the men of the 12th Artillery is so well developed that he can carry a mountain-gun upon his shoulder.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

A SENSATIONAL DIVE INTO THE STADIUM SWIMMING-POND.

Remarkable exhibitions of diving are to be seen in the swimming-pond in the Stadium at the Franco-British Exhibition. Miss Ebba Gisco, the champion lady swimmer of Finland, dives from a height of about seventy feet.



Photo. Hayfones.

A PUBLIC-HOUSE BOUGHT FOR A MORMON CHURCH.

A building at South Tottenham, erected for a public-house but never licensed, has been bought by the Mormons, and is being turned into a church and home for the Mormons of the South of England. The work is being done by Mormon elders.

OLD ST. PAUL'S REPRODUCED IN THE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAMPBELL



1. THE CHAPTER HOUSE IN THE DEAN'S GARDEN.

3. A GENERAL ELEVATION OF THE CHOIR OF OLD ST. PAUL'S.

4. THE CHOIR OF OLD ST. PAUL'S.

One of the most interesting sights of the Franco-British Exhibition is the reproduction of Old St. Paul's, designed by Mr. George Gilbert Scott, architect. The most important building is, of course, old St. Paul's, which has a height of 520 feet from the pavement. On the top was a ball surmounted by a cross.

STRANGE WEST AFRICAN RITES PERFORMED BY NATIVE SOLDIERS AT THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



A WEIRD DANCE GIVEN BY THE WEST AFRICAN RIFLES AT THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT OLYMPIA.

The dance is performed to the sound of barbaric music—a huge native drum carried by two men, an immense guitar, horns, and a native dulcimer. At the same time firearms are constantly discharged. All the performers except the Mullahs and mounted chiefs wear a grass skirt, very like that of a ballet-girl, and every dancer wears a quaint head-dress of a different pattern. Part of the pantomime is the burial of a dead prisoner, whose covered-over grave appears in the centre of the picture. A sword-dance given by a chief is another feature of this strangely interesting performance.

LESSONS OF THE JAPANESE WAR: A RUSSIAN MILITARY TOURNAMENT.



AN ENCOUNTER ON HOBBY-HORSES RUNNING ON RAILS: A COSSACK OFFICER TILTING AT A MOUNTED DUMMY.



HOUSE-TO-HOUSE FIGHTING: AN ATTACKING PARTY SCALING A PARAPET AND A SLOPING ROOF.



A SOLDIER IN FULL KIT PENETRATING A WIRE ENTANGLEMENT.

At a recent military tournament at Odessa, the Russian army showed that it had learnt many lessons from the Russo-Japanese War. The soldiers gave displays of the methods of scaling steep parapets, and of penetrating wire entanglements, which proved so deadly an obstacle at Port Arthur. The men wore full kit when they entered the entanglement. An amusing incident was a tournament on hobby horses running on rails.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MOHMANDS.



NATIVE INFANTRY RETIRING UNDER SHELL-FIRE.



SPINGIRIS FROM THE MOHMAND CAMP
ON THEIR WAY TO PESHAWUR.

TROOPER LAYING THE FIELD TELEPHONE-WIRE
NEAR SHABKADAR.

A FAKIR ON THE SHABKADAR-ABAZAI
ROAD.



MOHMAND PRISONERS BROUGHT IN BY A NATIVE GUARD.



MOHMANDS ON THE WAR-PATH.

The photographs are the first that have been received of the operations against the Mohmands. The action in the first picture is that which was fought late in April. Since that time the situation has become more serious, and General Willcocks, with the flying column of the First Brigade, has gone up towards the Utman Khel country. On the 17th the enemy made a determined attack on the outlying pickets of the First Brigade camp. Seven men of the 22nd Punjabis were killed and ten were wounded. The attacking party was led by a former Sepoy of the 40th Pathans.

CHILD-STUDIES IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



1. GRANDMOTHER'S GOWN.—CHARLES D. WARD.

2. NANCY.—RALPH PEACOCK.

3. GABRIELLE.—MRS. YOUNG HUNTER.

4. SMALL AND OF NO REPUTATION.—MRS. SEYMOUR LUCAS.

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TOPICS OF THE HOUR IN CAMERA-PICTURES.



Photo. Halfstones.

ONE OF THE MOST AMUSING BANNERS IN THE PROCESSION.



Photo.

A NEW MOTTO FOR NELSON'S MONUMENT.

AMUSING BANNERS AND DEVICES CARRIED AT THE HOP-GROWERS' DEMONSTRATION.

At the Hop-Growers' Demonstration, which was held in Trafalgar Square on May 16 to demand a protective tariff on hops, a great many amusing devices were carried. Across the base of Nelson's Column was stretched a banner with the words, "England expects that foreign hops will pay a duty."



Photo. Gay and Politen.

WEST AFRICAN RIFLES AT THE TOURNAMENT: DIGGING A GRAVE.

On our double-page we illustrate a curious dance performed in native costume by the West African Rifles at the Tournament. During their performance they dig a grave for a dead prisoner.



Photo. Muggersidge.

THE FIRST MEET OF THE CARAVAN CLUB: A LUXURIOUS VEHICLE.

On May 15 the Caravan Club held its first meet in a meadow at Ockham, near Ripley. Every type of van was represented, from the real gypsy-van to the beautiful conveyance that cost £1000.



Photo. Halfstones.

TO ADVOCATE "VOTES FOR WOMEN": THE SUFFRAGISTS' VAN.

The Suffragists are to tour the country in a van which they will use as a lecture-platform. Three of the leaders of the movement, Miss Masters, Mrs. Despard, and Miss Hicks, appear in the photograph.

EMERGENCY BRIDGES FROM THE NEAREST MATERIAL: CAVALRYMEN AS ENGINEERS.



1. A FOOT-BRIDGE MADE OF A LADDER TRUSSED WITH WIRE, PUTTING THE BRIDGE INTO POSITION.

2. THE EXTEMPORISED BRIDGE MADE BY THE 1ST FIELD TROOP FROM A LADDER TRUSSED WITH WIRE.

3. AN EXTEMPORISED FOOT-BRIDGE OF BAMBOO AND TELEPHONE-WIRE.

4. FORMING A ROADWAY OVER A TEMPORARY BRIDGE.

5. A TRESTLE-BRIDGE FORMED BY THE 21ST LANCERS' PIONEERS.

The 21st Lancers are carrying out very interesting experiments in field engineering. To enable them to cross rivers without the help of the regular engineers they are taught to make bridges from any material on which they can lay their hands. A ladder trussed with wire forms a temporary suspension bridge, and a foot-bridge can be contrived from long bamboos and telephone wires. The men also practise making trestle and pontoon bridges. The Prince of Wales inspects the operations this week.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLARKE AND HYDE.]

THE HOUSE OF DEWAR

THE record of a successful business always makes pleasant reading, especially when the success has been won in the face of the keenest competition from business rivals. One feels that a success of that kind is thoroughly well deserved. Tuesday, May 12, was a red-letter day in the history of the success of the House of Dewar, for on that day the new Dewar House, Haymarket, was formally opened.

The name of Dewar has become such a household word wherever people are sufficiently civilised to be able to appreciate whisky that it is difficult to believe that the firm of John Dewar and Sons, Limited, of Perth and London, is only sixty-two years old. Moreover, the London branch of the firm is much younger, for it is only twenty-two years ago that Messrs. Dewar came to the Metropolis with the object of establishing a London and export trade. At that time—1886—the popular drink was still brandy, and the man who went into a bar with the object of buying a glass of whisky was usually asked whether he preferred Scotch or Irish. Seven years afterwards the change in the public taste became noticeable, and nowadays the man who goes into a bar for whisky means, by whisky, Scotch whisky.

THANKS TO THE DOCTORS

It is generally understood that this change in the public taste is due partly to the doctors. Medical men ordered their patients to take a little whisky, and the advice—and the whisky—were soon taken by others who were not patients. Men were not slow in discovering that in whisky they had an economical drink which suited their constitutions, and so the popularity of whisky soon became assured.



VIEW OF STAIRCASE AND LIFT.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WHISKY

Even the Scotsman who originated the saying, "All whisky is good, but some is better than

the building of larger offices, but the old premises at Dewar's Wharf will still be used as a depôt. This will be good news to many Londoners, for included in the wharf is the famous shot-tower, known to everybody for some years now as "Dewar's Tower," because of the sky-sign which announces in letters of fire that that particular wharf is the depôt of the House of Dewar in London. Those letters have helped to dispel the gloom of many a foggy night, and they will still be one of the landmarks of London, although the business of the firm will be carried on at the new establishment in the Haymarket.

THE NEW PREMISES

Dewar House is at the corner of Orange Street and the Haymarket. The houses which were pulled down to make room for the new building were of mean brick, and probably everybody who remembers them, will agree that the new building is a vast improvement on the old ones. The architect, Mr. F. M. Elgood, A.R.I.B.A., had a free hand in the design. All that was asked was that the exterior should have a substantial rather than an ornamental character. The solid blocks of Aberdeen granite used in the lower portion of the fronts certainly impart a substantial appearance to the building, and they also help to remind one of the firm's close connection with Scotland.

A TIP FROM AMERICA

Visitors to the new building can scarcely help noticing that the floor of the main hall is laid with rubber tiles, such as are now used in the best offices in America. The handsome bronze gates through which one passes to get to the upper floors of the building compel one's admiration, and a glance through the building suggests the thought



DEWAR HOUSE, HAYMARKET, LONDON.

others," would have to admit that the whisky of to-day is vastly better than the whisky of thirty years ago. In all probability the public would have taken to whisky much sooner than they did if distillers had not persisted in offering them a very heavy malt whisky. The whisky of to-day is a much lighter and pleasanter drink, and the change is largely due to the enterprise of the firm of John Dewar and Sons, Limited, who have succeeded so well in gauging the public taste.

THE GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS

Starting twenty-two years ago to work up a London and export business, Messrs. Dewar soon made this branch of the business turn the corner, with the result that there are now large centres for the distribution of the famous blend in New York, Sydney, Melbourne, Calcutta, Barbados, and many other places, while as regards agencies it is no exaggeration to say that every town and village is looked after by an agent of the firm. The administration of the foreign business is conducted in London, but the spirit is dispatched direct from Perth.

THE HEAD OFFICE

The head office of Messrs. Dewar in England is now Dewar House, Haymarket. The growth of the business necessitated



CORNER OF MAIN OFFICE.

that the various people who are going to work therein will certainly have the advantage of working amid very pleasant surroundings.

THE EVOLUTION OF A LEVIATHAN: HOW THE STEAM-SHIP DEVELOPED.--No. VIII.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM DOCUMENTS IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.



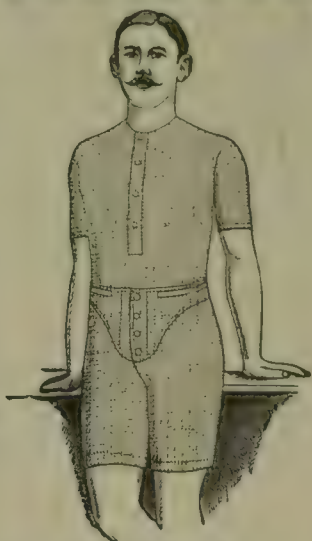
THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL PASSENGER AND FREIGHT-STEAMER: HENRY BELL'S "COMET" ON THE CLYDE.

In 1811 the "Comet" was built in Port Glasgow by John Wood and Co. to the order of Henry Bell. The following year she was advertised for freight and passenger traffic between Glasgow, Greenock, and Helensburgh. The vessel was 40 feet long, 10.5 feet beam, and of about 30 tons burden. Her engine, by Robertson, was of 4 h-p., with a single upright cylinder of 12-inch diameter and 18-inch stroke. At first she had two paddle-wheels on each side, but these were afterwards reduced to two. The speed was five knots. The "Comet" ran successfully until 1820, when she was wrecked. She anticipated the first public railway by thirteen years.

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ST. HELENS.—S. Smith, 51, Church St.
STIRLING.—H. Gavin & Sons, 1, King St.
STOCKPORT.—W. C. Fleming, 10, Underbank.
STROUD.—W. H. Gillman, 3, King St.
SWANAGE.—Central Clothing Hall, Albion Buildings.
TAUNTON.—T. Harris, 7, North St.
TORQUAY.—L. Cozens, 15, Fleet St.
WARRINGTON.—J. & W. Dutton, 20, Sankey St.
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A DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY. SUMMER IN THE ROCKIES.

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Manchester; 41, Victoria Street, Belfast; 33, Quai Jordaens, Antwerp.

MUSIC.

IF London can hold more musical talent than it is patronising at the moment it is not easy to say where the rest should be looked for. Nearly all the great singers and players who have made a reputation of late years are in our midst, and the man whose time and means are limited must find some difficulty in deciding where to go. Melba has gone back to Covent Garden, where the preparations for the gala performance proceed apace, and for once the honours are to be given to French composers, Gounod and Bizet being responsible for the programme. The German season is, unfortunately, already on the wane, and in little more than a week Covent Garden will make its annual surrender to Italy, and the star of Puccini will be in the ascendant until the Metropolis becomes a desert. Several English singers have distinguished themselves in the Wagner Festival performances: we do not know why they should do better with German than with Italian music, but the reason may be connected with rehearsals. Wagner's music is better off in this respect than that of the Italians; it is far more difficult to sing, and eleventh-hour changes in the cast are not readily compassed. The latest surprise is Miss Edyth Walker's superb success in the part of Isolde. She challenges comparison even with Ternina, and holds her own with ease and credit. Dr. Richter will retire bearing a burden of public gratitude still heavier than before, to return to town for the next series of London Symphony Concerts and the next series of "Ring" performances in English.

Mme. Tetrazzini's Gilda is likely to be no less popular than her Violetta and Lucia. She held a crowded house enthralled at the Opera last week, while she moved merrily and easily amid the high notes of the "Caro nome," and her acting showed the usual generous measure of intelligence that would reconcile us to far less worthy music than that of "Rigoletto." The opera does not find Verdi on his highest plane, but he is far above the level of his least worthy achievements; there is nothing to remind one of the banality of "Trovatore," the maudlinism of "La Traviata." Mr. John



BOSTON STUMP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During the thunderstorm of last week one of the pinnacles of Boston Stump, the famous tower of the parish church of Boston, was struck by lightning, which crashed through the belfry roof. The main structure, however, was not seriously damaged.—[DRAWN BY A. H. MOORE.]

McCormack made a satisfactory Duke—he has improved considerably in his work; and to say that Sammarco was in charge of the name-part is to say that it was finely sung and admirably acted.

Out of the countless concerts of last week one stands above the rest, for London heard nothing quite as fine as the Philharmonic concert given under the direction of Arthur Nikisch. He started with Schumann's Second Symphony, so called, and by his truly masterly rendering of a work that is heard too rarely in London, brought the evening's performance to a high level, from which it never descended. Gerhardt sang first with the orchestra in the delightful "Mignon" of Liszt's, and then the conductor accompanied her in songs by Wolf and Strauss, the effect of exquisite singing and perfect accompaniment being indescribably fine.

THE NEW GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

THE new Caruso records to be offered to the public at the end of the month were heard on Friday afternoon last at the Carlton, and it was clear that when they were made the Gramophone had found the singer at the top of his form. He was heard in songs he has given time after time, with a success almost without parallel in our day, to the most critical audiences in the world, the works being selected from "Rigoletto," "Trovatore," "La Bohème," and "Lucia." In selections from the first two operas the singer is heard alone. Those who have heard him in "La donna è mobile" and the "Questa o quella" from the last and first acts of "Rigoletto," or the "Ah si ben mio" from "Il Trovatore," will be delighted to find that nothing has been lost in the making of the record. The exquisite quality of the voice, the certainty of the intonation, the easy mastery over passages intended to be difficult—the Gramophone has preserved them all. The quartette from the third act of "La Bohème," and the sextette from the marriage scene in "Lucia," find Caruso associated no less effectively with Scotti, Journet, Geraldine Farrar, Mme. Sembrich, and others, in fashion that will appeal with equal certainty to the professional musician and the layman.

It is really remarkable

that no one seems to have been struck by the fact that, in spite of the regular daily cleansing with tooth-soaps and pastes, the teeth, and particularly the back teeth, frequently become decayed and hollow. Is not that a convincing proof that tooth-soaps and tooth-pastes are entirely inadequate for the purpose? Our teeth are not so obliging as to decay only in places where we can conveniently reach them with the tooth-brush. On the contrary, it is just in those localities which are difficult of access, such as the backs of the molar teeth, the interstices between the teeth, hollows and cracks, that the decay and destruction of the teeth appear most frequently, and are most likely to occur. In consequence, if anyone wishes to preserve his teeth intact—that is to say, to keep them healthy, this can be effected in one way only—by daily cleansing and rinsing the mouth and teeth with the antiseptic dentifrice Odol. During the process of rinsing, this preparation penetrates everywhere, reaching alike the hollows in the teeth, the interstices between them, and the backs of the molars. Odol destroys the microbes and arrests all bacterial and fermentation processes which attack the teeth. It follows that every one who daily and regularly cleanses his mouth and teeth with Odol practises the hygiene of the mouth and teeth completely in accordance with the most recent scientific principles.

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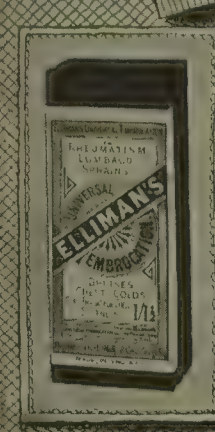
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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is a promise opened before us in regard to the vexed and tiresome domestic servant question; the old soldier is to replace in our households the inefficient and restless girl domestic worker. This is no mere dream—on the contrary, the National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers has already supplied several house-workers, and prints a testimonial from a lady who has replaced all her staff of four servants of the female sex by these old soldiers with such satisfactory results that she says it is her fervent hope that she may never again have to employ women in her home. She has taken from the association a cook who fulfilled the same function for an officers' mess for some years, a parlour-man, a household-man, and a kitchen-man. Of course, she succeeded better by changing her entire staff from women to men. Even in great establishments there are frequent troubles from the admixture of men and women in the servants' hall, though they are looked after in such a case by a mature butler and a house-keeper who is a stern disciplinarian, always on the spot and knowing the ways of servants, and competent to keep order as a mistress could never be herself. If we change at all, therefore, we must change *in toto*; and where this can be done, I should not be surprised if the experiment succeeded.

One reason why men will be likely to succeed in domestic work is their greater physical strength, for domestic work is really hard labour. It is not very hard work, indeed, to be one of the servants in a rich man's establishment, where the servants are so numerous that none are very hard-pressed. But in smaller households the carrying weights, the lifting furniture, the stooping to scrub, and the running up and down stairs are all decidedly tiring, and many women are not physically fit for it all, while to a man of average strength it is but light and easy work. The French, who are so much more practical and candid a nation than ourselves, have recognised this fact; and the man who scrubs the stairs, and beats the carpets, and carries the full pails and cans about to the rooms, and operates on the polished floors with a brush on one boot-sole, is a familiar person in French hotels and all large establishments. But there is another reason why men in domestic service are, I think, likely to prove satisfactory: it is probable that men work best for women employers, and *vice-versa*. The satisfaction of the business-man with his female clerks is notorious; and many a master of a house declines to believe how the maids pester his wife, because he himself receives such ready and attentive service from the same girls. The experiment of women employing men has been less tried, and yet I have seen and experienced enough of it to know that the medal is reversed, and the man, though paid for his work, yet puts into it a little chivalry, and feels an added interest in



A WHITE FÊTE-GOWN.

Dress of white silk muslin. Princess cut, with square bib collar of insertion edged with muslin frilling, and similar lace on skirt. Vest of finely tucked muslin.

pleasing and in doing his best for his lady employer. Will this domestic revolution be generally achieved, however? I doubt it. For one thing, men need far more food than women; then there is a tax on male servants.

Speaking of the French polished floors reminds me to mention Ronuk, the celebrated sanitary floor-polish, which is used in most of our hospitals and public galleries, and in many of the best hotels. It is equally good for boards and linoleum. The Ronuk Company, of 86, York Road, London, S.E., and Portslade, near Brighton, will either themselves prepare any ordinary deal floor, even an old one, by filling the cracks up and then staining, or will supply the materials for the owner's doing it; and then the use of Ronuk polish occasionally keeps the floor beautifully bright, sanitary, and cleanly. "Household Ronuk," sold in tins everywhere, is an excellent polish and antiseptic cleanser for all woodwork, leather, furniture, etc., and the brown or black boot-polishes and the harness-paste bearing the same name are equally satisfactory.

Another almost indispensable aid to the sanitation of the home is such a refrigerator as is manufactured by the oldest-established and most reliable firm of domestic appliance makers, Messrs. George Kent, 199, High Holborn. Their refrigerators have several patented features that make them quite perfect for their purpose—they are well ventilated, so arranged as to prevent one kind of food flavouring another, easy to attend to, supplied at very modest prices, and capable of keeping even the most perishable kinds of food sweet and free from taint in even the hottest weather and the stuffiest of flat-kitchens. A pamphlet with full details can be obtained.

No wonder that even the Parisian public's eyes were startled by the latest development of fashion as shown by the leading dress houses on the persons of pretty *mjdinettes* at the Longchamp races. The attempt is deliberately being made to revive the excesses of the Directoire period, when the tightest and scantiest of skirts were actually worn dampened, so as to cling close to the form. The eye can grow accustomed to any vagary in dress, but the almost transparent materials, such as *ninons*, gauzes, and *colliennes*, or the satins so supple that they cling to the form, cut in to the shape as exactly as possible, and worn with no petticoats, but in their stead closely fitted "pantalettes" of white satin, or divided Princess-cut under-garments of the softest cambric befrilled with lace only a few inches above the ankles—well, it certainly takes a little getting used to. I doubt greatly if English vision will ever stand the shock. It is difficult for anybody out of the way of seeing the new models to realise what they are in audacity in expressing the natural figure; but it may be seen on the stage, notably in the sumptuous gowns worn by Miss Fannie Ward in the play by her namesake, Mrs. Humphry Ward, at Terry's Theatre. For evening wear, the best English houses are producing very charming examples of a wisely modified "Neo-Grecian" style.

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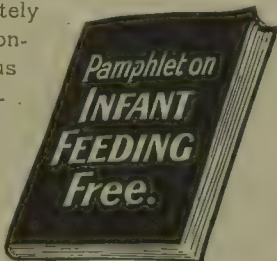
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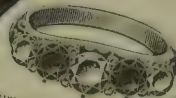
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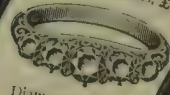
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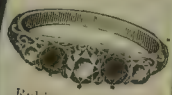
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